(d) the percentage of electrification in each of the tribal dominated districts of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) All the Tribal villages in Andhra Pradesh were electrified by 31.3.1990.

Need of energy pricing policy saving scarce fuels

574. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need of a proper energy pricing policy based on real economic cost for saving scarce fuels;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) While it is necessary to adopt a rationalised tariff structure in respect of different forms of energy so as to optimise the use of energy for alternative productive purposes, factors such as production cost, growth in demand and other socio-economic factors also come into play in the fixation of tariff.

(b) and (c) The Power Ministers' Conference held in January, 1993 have adopted an Action Plan to bring about rationalisation of power tariff by fixation of minimum agricultural tariff, metered supply of power and periodical revision of tariff. It is also proposed to set up Power Tariff Boards for recommending rationalised tariff structure.

Cost of electricity generation in India and other developed countries

575. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per megawatt cost of hydel, thermal and atomic electricity generation, separately in the country; and

(b) what is the comparative cost of the same in developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) A statement showing the State-wise average cost of generation for thermal, hydro and internal combustion for the year 1991-92 is enclosed (*See* below). The selling price to the State Electricity Boards from Nuclear Power Stations, subject to fuel and heavy water adjustments charges, is given in Statement-II. (*See* below) The cost of generation of power from different sources in the developed countries may not be comparable since factors such as investment pattern, capital cost, operation and maintenance charges, fuel cost etc. are dissimilar.

Statement—I

Statement showing the state-wise average cost of generation for thermal, hydro and internal combustion for the year 1991-92

S No	SEBs	Thermal Ps/kwh	Hydro Ps/kwh	Internal combustion Ps/kwh	Poolled Ps/kwh
1	Andhra Pradesh	69.46	10.35	0.00	38.27
2	Bihar	150.67	32.92	0.00	137.72
3	Gujarat	89.69	28.20	0.00	86.59
4	Haryana	116.05	12.43	0.00	58.39
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Karnataka	0.00	24.05	0.00	24.05

1		2	3	4	5
7	Kerala	0.00	7.80	0.00	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	61.47	18.68	0.00	61 31
9	Maharashtra	69.81	16.04	66.18	61.94
10	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Punjab	86.32	16.37	0.00	45.03
12	Rajasthan	109.14	0.00	0.00	109.34
13	Tamil Nadu	91 42	20.51	0.00	67.18
14	Uttar Pradesh	82 81	0 00	0.00	65.69
15	West Bengal	81.80	69.23	0.00	81.23
16	Meghalaya	0.00	24.82	0.00	24.82
17	Assam	190.08	0.00	0.00	150.84
	Total SEBs	82.84	16.74	70.26	63.87
Cost of Generation Per MWH (Rs.)		828.44	167.42	702.60	636.66

Statement—II

Statement showing the selling price to the State Electricity Boards from Nuclear Power Stations.

	Station	Rate (Ps/kwh)	Effective Date
1	Tarapur	57.00	1-12-1992
2	RAPS	60.80	June, 1992
3	MAPS	75.04	June, 1992
4	NAPS	140.96	1-2-1992

..Decline in plant load factor....

576. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) wether plant load factor in some power plants has gone down after renovation and modernisation during the last five years in the country state-wise;

(b) if so, the details of those plants and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to increase the plant load factor of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Out of 28 power plants, substantial R&M works in which have been completed during the last 3 years under Phase-I, the average Plant Load Factor (PLF) in respect of 14 Thermal Power Plants have gone down. The State-wise|plant-wise details are given in the Statement. (*See* below). The lower PLF of the above plants can however, not be attributed to the implementation of the renovation and modernisation schemes. The general factors reported to be responsible for poor informance of the above plants include frequent and long duration outages unduly long duration of planned maintenance, non-availability of inputs like coal, oil etc., backing down of units because of low system demand damage in fire and other accidents and un-economical operation and poor O&M practices.